

# ESPIONAGE IS THE MOST PROVED FACT OF THE WAR SONGS AND PICTURES

Failure to Act Quickly Gives the Spies of the Kaiser an Advantage.

NEW LAW IS NOT DRASTIC ENOUGH

By JASPER KEMMIS.  
LONDON, Eng., Oct. 24.—Very grave considerations attach to the question of German espionage in this country. All countries spy. It is merely a matter of whether it is done well or ill. The German spy is the widest spread form of the evil existing in Europe. All have been aware of the danger, but none seem to have found the remedy.

Since the outbreak of the war the severest restrictions have been taken to obviate the leakage of news, and the closely investigated every despatch from whatever source, telephone conversations in foreign languages are instantly cut off and every possible precaution is taken. Yet German spies in England laugh at British primitive methods and manage to get all that transpires at the front, through Berlin and elsewhere, as well as a good deal more that is cleverly "collected," of a far more intimate character.

How is this done? Much criticism is leveled at military and civil authorities for the leniency displayed in the civil courts, and towards the spies who are caught more or less "in the act." The German methods of instantly shooting spies, or hanging them are quoted, and Britain is voted the easiest going and least suspicious country in the world.

**Demand Expulsion of Germans.**  
Urgent demands are made that all Germans, naturalized or otherwise, be "chased" from British shores, or enclosed in a compound from which any attempt to escape would at once be followed by a sentry's bullet.

This is no easy matter and cannot be accomplished in a moment, but the authorities ever so eager in its prosecution. That it should be done there is little room to doubt. The fault really lies in the system which has permitted such a flood of German and other "undesirables" to land upon our shores, and in the ease with which they have been permitted to travel, after they have been a little time in the country.

When the Alien act was passed in 1905 a certain restriction was imposed upon the scum of Europe being "dumped" upon England's shores, almost chiefly at persons from Southern Europe, leading care in a state of hurry or disease without relatives or definite means of subsistence later on. This act had taken root in a state of hurry, but was not nearly so drastic or comprehensive in its scope. It made no provision whatever for the dangerous and higher class of intruder, from which the higher class of German spy has been recruited.

**England Easy for Germans.**  
England has proved to be the German spy's happy hunting ground. He has been here for years, and his punishment is caught has been almost a negligible quantity. Thus the function has taken root in a state of hurry, but was not nearly so drastic or comprehensive in its scope. It made no provision whatever for the dangerous and higher class of intruder, from which the higher class of German spy has been recruited.

**Are Sent Out Well Trained.**  
Here we get the real answer to the question as to how it is done. No German spy is sent out on a mission without a complete training in the art of discovering the secrets of the country whose intelligence department he has to probe. He is a "dog" and "don't" is thoroughly instilled into him. He must learn—just like a trained burglar—how to assume disguise and act parts at a moment's notice. Absolute silence in all company as to his missions must be adhered to. He must be able to get on with petticoats, who may be decoy ducks, is disconcerted. He becomes a number, not a unit, from the day he enters the service. He must avoid the telephone, the telegraph and the cable as much as possible. A pre-arranged cipher may only be used in urgent cases. He must be an expert in mathematics, trigonometry, surveying, draughtsmanship and all the arts necessary to take quick and accurate estimates of vessels, forts, harbors in the land to which he is assigned.

**Expert at Disguising.**  
Thus Karl Graves was trained under the direct tutelage of the Imperial service and learned all about torpedoes, guns, etc., from scientific and highly qualified military and naval officers. He has proved a past master in the art of many languages. At one time he found him a millionaire from South Africa, studying and getting in tow with special "masks" through the medium of the green cloth at a dinner.

He is attached to the German hospital in Turkey specializing on Aedetic diseases as a result of his medical training, but really spying. In the Straits Settlements he proceeded to get plane data and photographs of the British new naval base, there while posing as a tourist interested in tropical botany. He had some interesting experiences among the managers of Lipson's tea plantations in Ceylon. When arrested at Roayth on the Fifth of March, particulars of every vessel in the British navy, every naval base, fortification, and strategic point in Great Britain was found upon him.

And for this the highest salary he earned in the German navy, £100 a month, with an unlimited margin for expenses, the latter being never questioned, while bonuses are given for big coups.

## Thousands London Teachers Go To War

## Women Offer To Teach Boys' Schools

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 24.—Over a thousand London teachers have volunteered for active service, and it is being found necessary to fill their place in the boys' schools with women. This is a policy which up to the present has been steadily resisted in London, but circumstances have compelled a relaxation of the usual rule.

Despite Crepe and Closed Shops, Levity Is Not Wholly Absent.

NO LOVE SONGS; ALL ARE OF WAR

PARIS, France, Oct. 24.—Closed shops and the wearing of black give a somewhat somber touch to the streets—not to speak of the great unlighted patches at night—and yet the general atmosphere is far from sad. Ambulance cars roll rapidly and intermittently through the city, the Red Cross floats over numerous hotels and private houses. But these signs of the presence and the penalty of war are supported by philippics and the firm assurance of victory.

**Cartoonist Continues Active.**  
In the midst of anxieties Paris retains a certain gaiety. The war inspires the caricaturist and the song-writer. In every shopwindow are cartoons of 1914. The Kaiser and his soldiers are pilloried, and the German nation denounced in scathing lines. Here is a caustic satire on imperial ambitions, there a morbid picture of German cruelties, of women and children, of wounded soldiers, and the battlefield. The triumphant side is represented by patriotic groupings of the four allies—France, England, Russia and Belgium stand beneath their respective flags, their banners floating in a glowing sky; in an attitude heroic and defiant.

Everywhere are pictures of Dumas, the typical French soldier. Here is a sentimental composition: the last embrace of the beloved one before the departure of the regiment. The girl is an Alsatian, with the black wings of her distinctive headpiece poised like a giant butterfly upon her head. Then "Plop-plop" symbolizes the watchful army in a picture of a flamboyant sort. He is standing at a pedestal on the edge of a forest, and his firm lips have just uttered a defiant "On ne passe pas" to the foe, darkly outlined against a cloud. It is a representative figure; kept set fast on the head, the little young body moulded in the blue cap, the side of the red trousers tucked into top-boots.

**Picture Postcards Everywhere.**  
There are the picture postcards illustrating every phase of the war. The French descriptions are translated into English, and the English descriptions are translated into French.

**French manners in treating prisoners.**  
There are English soldiers with camp equipment, wireless outfit, and the rest Tommy's paraphernalia. The French descriptions are translated into English, and the English descriptions are translated into French.

**Love Song Is Absent.**  
The love song is absent from the sentimental young person from the Rue de la Paix, has no longer any place in the French capital. The love song is absent from the sentimental young person from the Rue de la Paix, has no longer any place in the French capital.

**Large Men Demanded for Army, But Smaller Ones Make Best Soldiers Now**

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 24.—Why England should persist in recruiting to men of the minimum height of 5 feet 6 inches in days when battles are fought with long range weapons instead of broad swords and battle axes is puzzling many young patriots of under size who are anxious to go to the front. The old rule has already caused medical men to protest both by point and pen. The army medical advisory board.

**German Prisoners Thought Only Belgium and France Were to Be Fought.**

**FOOD SCARCE WITH ARMY OF THE KAISER**

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 24.—In conversation, the German prisoners in the great camp at Cambray have said that there has been great want of food in the German lines, and the advance towards Paris, and it was accentuated during the retreat. The news generally appeared to think that their entry into Paris was an easy matter. An officer prisoner who was asked for his opinion replied:

"The war will soon be over with the fall of Paris. We were within 20 miles of Paris when I was taken, and our army must be in there now."

His surprise was extreme when he was told how the Germans had been driven back and that the nearest point they were to Paris was 60 miles off. Putting his hands to his head, he exclaimed:

"No, no, not true."

From the statement made by the men there is not the slightest doubt that they have been thoroughly deluded by their officers. One said that on his battalion being mobilized the commanding officer told them that they were going to assist England in repelling a French invasion of Belgium, and that it was not until they were fighting the Belgians that they found their way into France.

**Deceived By Officers.**  
Others state that it was only after being captured that they knew that England, France, Russia and Belgium were allied against Germany.

Apparent matters have been so reported by the officers that the men undoubtedly believed that Germany had enjoyed an uninterrupted run of success by sea and land.

It is admitted that the German casualties have been enormous and one prisoner, an artilleryman, talking to the English colonel, said that he was the sole survivor of his battery, which was quickly put out of action by the British every one of whose shells in this particular part of the field wrought terrible havoc.

Carries Colonel From Field, Returns to Help Wounded Englishman.

WOUNDED, BUT STAYS AT DANGEROUS TASK

PARIS, France, Oct. 24.—Lying in a military hospital recovering from severe wounds, is the hero of one of the most wonderful stories of self-sacrifice and bravery that this war is likely to produce. His name is Jean Berger, private, 2nd regiment of infantry. He is a volunteer of Alsatian origin aged 19.

During one of the engagements on the Marne, Berger was crossing the battlefield at night when he found his own colonel lying wounded, and started to carry him to the rear. A wounded British officer called out that he was thirsty, and Berger promised to return. He removed his shirt to safety, and procuring food and a flask of wine, went back.

**Lower Fingers Aiding Officer.**  
As he was raising the Englishman's head, to give him some wine, a bullet took away three of his fingers. Berger retained his hold and managed to put his flask to the officer's lips, but he was struck by a second bullet which entered his back and came out above the groin.

The two lay there for some time when they heard the moans of another man near by—a German soldier, heavily calling for something to drink. They dragged themselves to the side of the German and forced some wine and water down his throat, but both fainted after the effort. When they recovered the German was dead. They lay on the sodden field until dawn came and the battle began again.

**Appeals to Enemy.**  
The Germans advanced and a body of Uhlans rode by. Berger hailed the officer in command and told him they wanted something to drink. The officer noticed the dead body of his fellow-countryman, with the empty French flask beside it. He was greatly moved, knelt by the side of the wounded man, gave them with his own hands what they wanted, and saluted them as he left.

For almost the entire day the two wounded men lay in a swamp, while the battle raged. They saw the Germans retreating, but by this time the Englishman showed signs of delirium. Berger, in spite of his own wounds, partly dragged, partly carried his fellow-sufferer towards the Allied lines.

A Red Cross file found them when they had almost reached their goal. As the British officer was placed on a stretcher he asked to be taken to the young Frenchman's side. "If I live I will look after him," he said.

"I will do my best to get you the V. C. if ever a man deserved it, you do."

**Germany Has 150,000 Iron Crosses for War Heroes; Gives 40,000**

Berlin, Germany, Oct. 24.—Immediately after the revival of the "Iron Cross" at the beginning of the war not less than 150,000 of these decorations were ordered and about 40,000 have already been conferred. A Berlin firm, which makes a specialty of manufacturing orders, keeps 20 men employed all the time making the crosses. They are made of cast-iron, lacquered in black and bordered with the colors of the German flag. In addition to the regular cross, there is a star, awarded for bravery in the field, conferred on officers and privates alike, and is, in fact, the most democratic of all the Prussian orders.

**Thought It Would Be Easy.**  
"The war will soon be over with the fall of Paris. We were within 20 miles of Paris when I was taken, and our army must be in there now."

His surprise was extreme when he was told how the Germans had been driven back and that the nearest point they were to Paris was 60 miles off. Putting his hands to his head, he exclaimed:

"No, no, not true."

From the statement made by the men there is not the slightest doubt that they have been thoroughly deluded by their officers. One said that on his battalion being mobilized the commanding officer told them that they were going to assist England in repelling a French invasion of Belgium, and that it was not until they were fighting the Belgians that they found their way into France.

**Deceived By Officers.**  
Others state that it was only after being captured that they knew that England, France, Russia and Belgium were allied against Germany.

Apparent matters have been so reported by the officers that the men undoubtedly believed that Germany had enjoyed an uninterrupted run of success by sea and land.

It is admitted that the German casualties have been enormous and one prisoner, an artilleryman, talking to the English colonel, said that he was the sole survivor of his battery, which was quickly put out of action by the British every one of whose shells in this particular part of the field wrought terrible havoc.

**Deceived By Officers.**  
Others state that it was only after being captured that they knew that England, France, Russia and Belgium were allied against Germany.

Apparent matters have been so reported by the officers that the men undoubtedly believed that Germany had enjoyed an uninterrupted run of success by sea and land.

## Titled American Women Give Up Palatial Homes For the Hospitals



## Social Leaders, Worth Many Millions, Nurse Wounded in European Cities.

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 24.—Society, as it was formerly known, does not exist in Europe today. There are no balls, no dinners, no splendid receptions. The women who led in the pleasures of other days have most of them donned a nurse's cap and gown or even accepted a mental task in order to alleviate the distress of the wounded.

In this work the American women who have married foreigners or who for some other reason had themselves prominent. They have done more than most of the women of other countries. In recounting the faithful lives of service American women are leading today, it is hard to know where to begin, for the work has been done in every capital, London, Vienna, Berlin, and in no way is the unfortunate character of the great conflict better illustrated than by the presence on both sides of these noble women.

**Give Home for the Hospital.**  
Famous estates owned by Americans in Europe have been placed at the service of the wounded. Countess Szechyl, of Brooklyn, New York, turned over her castle in Silesia

to the Kaiser for the use of the Red Cross. Then she herself went to Berlin and entered the ranks of a hospital nurse corps there. Her husband is in the German army. In happier times they once spent \$50,000 to entertain the Kaiser at a single day's shooting on the estate now given for the use of the American wounded.

**Duchess of Croix a Nurse.**  
Another German Red Cross nurse is the beautiful Duchess of Croix who was Nancy Loshman. The duke is a lieutenant in the Guard corps and his German castles and estates are receiving wounded soldiers, while his Hungarian chateau has been offered to the Red Cross in Chief for a hospital.

**Gladya Vanderbilt Gives Up Palace.**  
The palace of the Countess Szechyl is one of the most magnificent in Hungary. But it was ruthlessly abandoned to the Red Cross.

**Woman Surgeon From Brooklyn Joins the French Hospital Corps**

PARIS, France, Oct. 24.—Welcome reinforcement of American nurses and doctors have arrived here. Among them is Dr. Mary B. Crawford, the Brooklyn surgeon. She was one of the six doctors who came over aboard the Rochambeau.

They were selected by Dr. George Hammond, the head of the Pasteur Institute in New York City. Their expenses are paid from the fund started by the churches of Tallcyndra, the former Anna Gould. Dr. Crawford has spent 18 months as an ambulance surgeon in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn and says this is excellent preparation for the battlefield.

**The Famous German mortars.**  
The famous German mortars, the "brummers," are capable of firing a 74 inch shell as long as a man of average height a distance of eight miles. They were considered most redoubtable before the war and, in fact, they did terrible execution on the forts of Liege and other fortified positions, but since their entry into France not much has been heard from them except the exploits at Reims and at Maubeuge.

## When the War Started More Than 30,000 Germans Were Watching French.

PARIS, France, Oct. 24.—I learn from a well informed source that there were 30,000 professional German spies in France at the outbreak of war and on these the Kaiser spent, according to official figures, \$1,000,000 a year. Such a system of spying the world has never seen before.

By hundreds and by thousands they have been detected and shot. In the last two months no incident has been more common than to see a bogus commercial traveler or shopkeeper or postman, pushed up against a wall with a handkerchief across his eyes and a row of Lohel rifles leveled at him from a few feet.

**March To Certain Death.**  
A few days ago I saw two men in chains walking through puddles on the Champs Elysees with a couple ofgendarmes on bicycles behind them. One prisoner was in overall, which is a common suit for spies, while the other was in the uniform of a French private. He was a blond north German and his face had probably betrayed him. The two were marched to their execution.

**It remains alone, according to report,**  
they have discovered 600 spies. It is believed by the authorities of the town that while the bombardment of Reims was going on there were spies in every city with a secret wireless installation who sent directions for fire control to the batteries three miles away. A close search has been made through the town, but the spies have not been able to discover where the installation, if it did exist, was mounted.

**Another method is to have spies disguised**  
as shepherds moving about with flocks of sheep in the rear of the French lines. These spies locate the concealed position of the French batteries, which are usually posted under the cover of woods. They then lead the flocks to a point directly in rear of this position.

**A German aeroplane comes over**  
shortly after dark, circles for a moment, though it cannot see the hidden guns, and so is able to signal to the German batteries where their enemy is. Many of these pastures have been seen on the ground. They aroused suspicion by the persistence with which they kept a grazing for their flocks immediately in the rear of the French battery line after time.

**usually in a Vienna cafe that the**  
Austrian soldiers, open towards, was promptly arrested and sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labor, with a fine of 100,000 francs and a day's confinement in a dark cell once a month. Another man had been overheard saying that the Servians would be victorious received exactly the same sentence.

**American Papers Held Up.**  
Newspapers from America have been held back at the frontier for more than three weeks, according to the letter, and telegraphic communication has proved so difficult that the people have practically given up trying to decipher messages. For correspondence with the soldiers at the front special postcards are enveloped in a special paper, and the messages are addressed by a code number, but his whereabouts are not divulged, and the news exchanged is not only a ridiculous matter, but only a few commonplace matters are written.

**"It must be admitted,"**  
writes the Vienna correspondent, "the Vienna and indeed the Austrians generally, have treated the foreigners here, including even those of hostile countries, with a great deal of consideration. There has been no demonstrations against embassies or legations or individuals in a few instances. Englishmen have been the victims of some unpleasant incidents in the streets, but these cases are rare and of slight importance. It is the rule to talk to no one, either English or French, and in that event one may feel safe from annoyance."

**The local official news agency has**  
taken it upon itself to remind the people that there are over 30,000,000 Americans whose mother tongue is English and that the most they can speak to thousands of Austrians enjoying the hospitality of the freest country in the world."

**War Shows England How Many Foreigners Have Taught in Its Schools**

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 24.—The ousting of Germans and Austrians from the schools of France, Swiss and Italians has shown to an extent little suspected by the British public how dependent the British public has been on the services of foreign teachers, barbers and even teaching had been taken over by foreigners. At the outbreak of the war, many thousands of foreigners were employed in private schools. Those in the regular English schools were teachers of languages as a rule, but not always.

**German Big Guns Too Heavy In France**

PARIS, France, Oct. 24.—The question has been many times asked why the Germans, with their great numbers and overwhelming superiority in artillery, after having broken the resistance of the cities at Charleroi and penetrated to the very gates of Paris, were unable to maintain their positions. The military science of Gen. Joffre certainly furnished one reply to that question, but a military writer thinks there is another in the cumbersome character of the German heavy artillery.

The famous German mortars, the "brummers," are capable of firing a 74 inch shell as long as a man of average height a distance of eight miles. They were considered most redoubtable before the war and, in fact, they did terrible execution on the forts of Liege and other fortified positions, but since their entry into France not much has been heard from them except the exploits at Reims and at Maubeuge.

## Adverse Criticism of Military Movements Are Severely Punished.

VENICE, Italy, Oct. 24.—A news letter from Vienna tells some remarkable instances of the censorship in the Austrian capital and pays tribute to the vigilance of the censor. The censor is a man of the Austrian capital and pays tribute to the vigilance of the censor. The censor is a man of the Austrian capital and pays tribute to the vigilance of the censor.

**AGAINST ENGLISH**

**War Shows England How Many Foreigners Have Taught in Its Schools**

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 24.—The ousting of Germans and Austrians from the schools of France, Swiss and Italians has shown to an extent little suspected by the British public how dependent the British public has been on the services of foreign teachers, barbers and even teaching had been taken over by foreigners. At the outbreak of the war, many thousands of foreigners were employed in private schools. Those in the regular English schools were teachers of languages as a rule, but not always.

**German Big Guns Too Heavy In France**

PARIS, France, Oct. 24.—The question has been many times asked why the Germans, with their great numbers and overwhelming superiority in artillery, after having broken the resistance of the cities at Charleroi and penetrated to the very gates of Paris, were unable to maintain their positions. The military science of Gen. Joffre certainly furnished one reply to that question, but a military writer thinks there is another in the cumbersome character of the German heavy artillery.

**The famous German mortars.**  
The famous German mortars, the "brummers," are capable of firing a 74 inch shell as long as a man of average height a distance of eight miles. They were considered most redoubtable before the war and, in fact, they did terrible execution on the forts of Liege and other fortified positions, but since their entry into France not much has been heard from them except the exploits at Reims and at Maubeuge.

**Adverse Criticism of Military Movements Are Severely Punished.**

**AGAINST ENGLISH**

**War Shows England How Many Foreigners Have Taught in Its Schools**

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 24.—The ousting of Germans and Austrians from the schools of France, Swiss and Italians has shown to an extent little suspected by the British public how dependent the British public has been on the services of foreign teachers, barbers and even teaching had been taken over by foreigners. At the outbreak of the war, many thousands of foreigners were employed in private schools. Those in the regular English schools were teachers of languages as a rule, but not always.

**German Big Guns Too Heavy In France**

PARIS, France, Oct. 24.—The question has been many times asked why the Germans, with their great numbers and overwhelming superiority in artillery, after having broken the resistance of the cities at Charleroi and penetrated to the very gates of Paris, were unable to maintain their positions. The military science of Gen. Joffre certainly furnished one reply to that question, but a military writer thinks there is another in the cumbersome character of the German heavy artillery.

**The famous German mortars.**  
The famous German mortars, the "brummers," are capable of firing a 74 inch shell as long as a man of average height a distance of eight miles. They were considered most redoubtable before the war and, in fact, they did terrible execution on the forts of Liege and other fortified positions, but since their entry into France not much has been heard from them except the exploits at Reims and at Maubeuge.

**Adverse Criticism of Military Movements Are Severely Punished.**

**AGAINST ENGLISH**

**War Shows England How Many Foreigners Have Taught in Its Schools**